

# HUD, STATE OF ALASKA & AK REGIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES | AN ENERGY EFFICIENCY PARTNERSHIP SUCCESS STORY April 29, 2014

Presented by:
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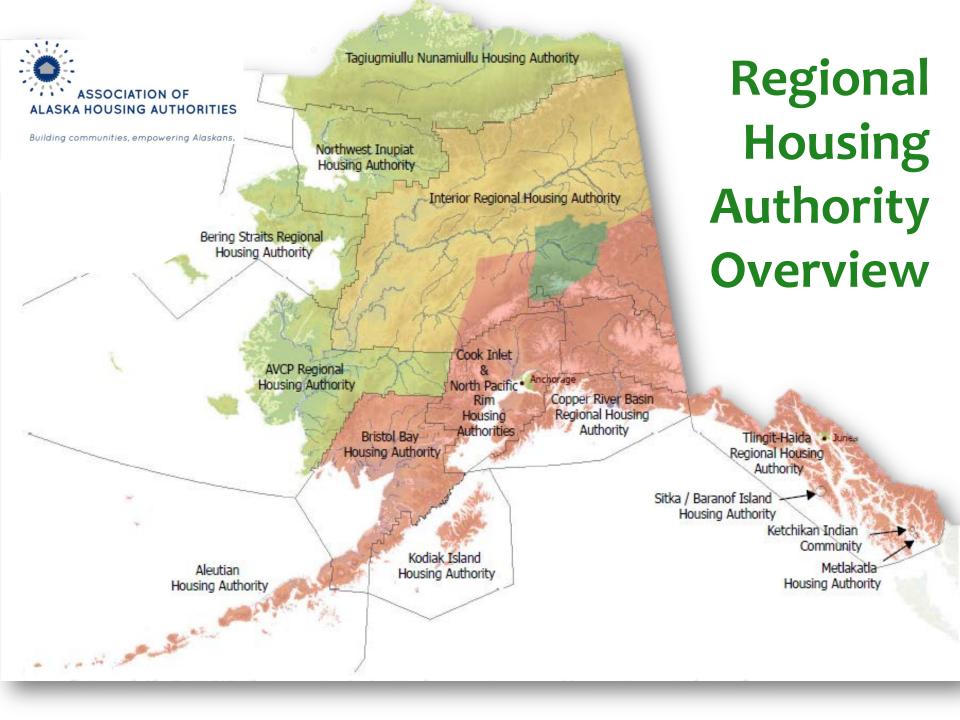


- 14 RHA's
- Created in the early 1970's under Title 18 of Alaska Statues



Major conduit for federal, state & private affordable housing funding & services

- 51 NAHASDA Recipients
  - ¶ 14 Regional Housing Authorities (TDHE's)
    194 Tribes
  - § 37 Individual Tribal Recipients
- Total Alaska NAHASDA Allocation = \$91, 656, 892
  - RHA's = \$77,501,997
  - <sup>©</sup> ITR = \$14,154,895



12,000 new homes since 1971



New SFH | Unalaska, Alaska

## 2012 RHA operations resulted in:

• Energy efficient homes: 190

Homes weatherized: 1,220

Homes rehabilitated: 740

Housing units managed: 4,100



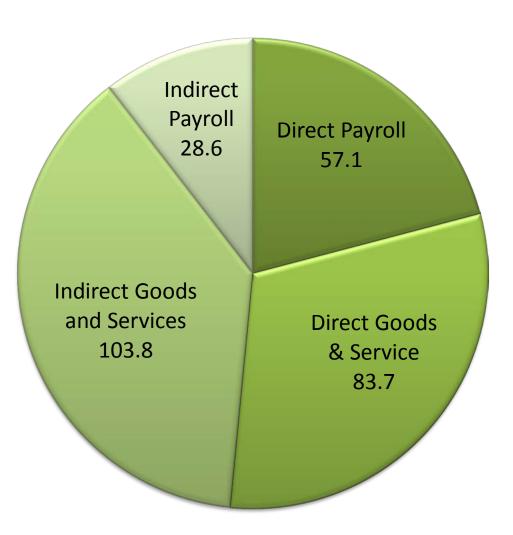




#### **Millions of Dollars**

In 2012, RHAs generated \$273 million in economic activity and 2,240 jobs for Alaskans.

\$99 million **invested** in construction, home improvement and acquisition





## **Funding**

# Three significant sources of funding for improving energy efficiency:

- 1. NAHASDA | federal
- 2. Supplemental Housing Grant Program state
- 3. Weatherization | state

## Sources











Building communities, empowering Alaskans.

# AHFC SUPPLEMENTAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT GRANT



#### AHFC SUPPLEMENTAL HOUSING GRANT

Provides a **20**% match to federal HUD funds for:

## Purpose

- © Energy efficient design features
- On-site water & sewer facilities;
- Roads to project sites; and
- Electrical distribution systems

Requires adherence to State BEES standards



No other required energy efficiency or building code standards in most of rural Alaska

### **Funding History**

1991 1992 **199** 1994 1995 1996 **3** 

Since 1993: High (2012): \$11 M

Low (2000): \$3.8 M

2014: \$7 M

Results: Construction and rehabilitation of 11,700

units in over 250 communities





#### AHFC SUPPLEMENTAL HOUSING GRANT

FY 2011-2013

**AVCP Supplemental** 

\$8,827,559 (92 Units) **Grant Expenditures:** 

**AHA Supplemental Grant Expenditures:** 

\$1,211,807 (103 Units)











Building communities, empowering Alaskans.

#### WEATHERIZATION



# Total projected Weatherized Units through March 31, 2014: 13,500

Savings

- Average saving in ENERGY costs
- Low 20%(ANC) High 40% (AHA/NANA)

Savings

- Average annual HEATING FUEL savings
- 19.8 million gallons

Savings

- Average STATEWIDE dollar savings
- \$46 million

### **RHA Weatherization Activity**

2012

Weatherization Contracts

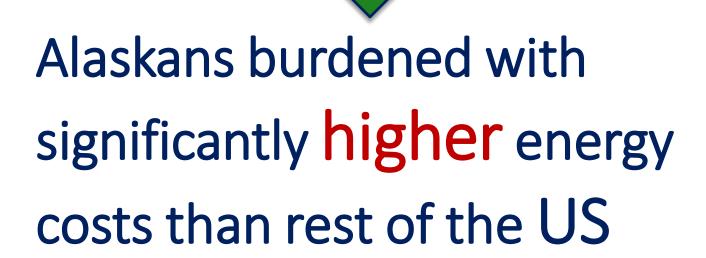
Contracts \$22.6 million Weatherization Activity

Units: 1220

Weatherization Workforce\*

Trained Workforce : 1145





Alaska homes use Twice the total amount used as other homes classified as "cold / very cold climates"

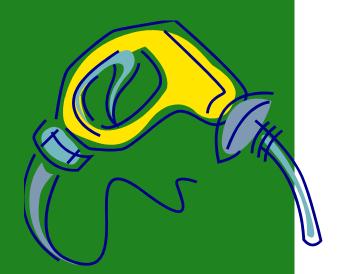
times the energy / sq. ft.

**NANA region** = \$9.15 / sq. ft. (9x)

Average US = \$.97



Average in Alaska: \$5.86 National average = \$3.98



[\$5.83 (SE) - \$10.00 (Interior)] Rural average much higher



19,810

Alaska homes (8% of occupied housing)

estimated to be

one-star rated



Weatherization of **existing** infrastructure

ROI and benefit to AK's most needy population.









- 1,100 miles from Anchorage
- 4.5 hour flight
- (RT) Airfare \$1750
- Heating fuel \$7.65 per gallon
- Electricity \$.75 per kwh
- Barge service 2 to 3 times per year

WX Client No.	Annual Fuel Saving in gallons	Annual Cost Savings
15	302	\$3,106.60
13	455	\$4,052.00
6	675	\$6,018.00
2	580	\$5,372.00
11	425	\$3,883.65
10	550	\$4,811.00
8	266	\$2,631.09
7	203	\$2,224.86
6	275	\$2,822.00
Total	3,731	\$34,921.20
Average	415	\$3,880.13

# ATKA Post Weatherization Average Client Savings 42%



"My fuel cost was cut nearly in half.
When you pay an upward of \$8
dollars a gallon, this is significant.
Prior to weatherization I would use
roughly 800 to 900 gallons of fuel a
year."

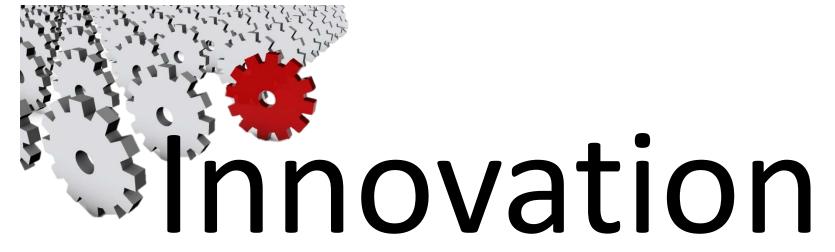




#### **Past & Present**



## **AHA** | Looking to the Future

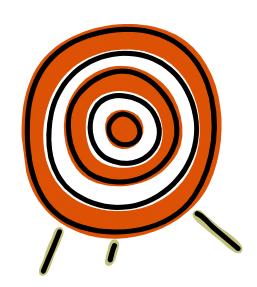


We are always seeking continuous improvement. We are never afraid to question the status quo.



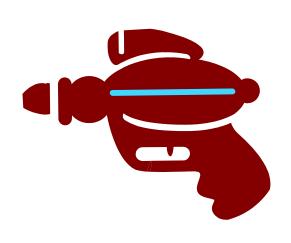
SUMMARY

# Welearned a lot . . .



**SUMMARY** 

# No Magic Sullet



### SUMMARY

Process evolved into
Three on-going
projects / activities



### SUMMARY

- Octagon Model (Designed to be "net-zero energy")
- Stabilized-insulated
   Rammed Earth Model
- Optimization (of existing model)



#### Sand point A – Rendition

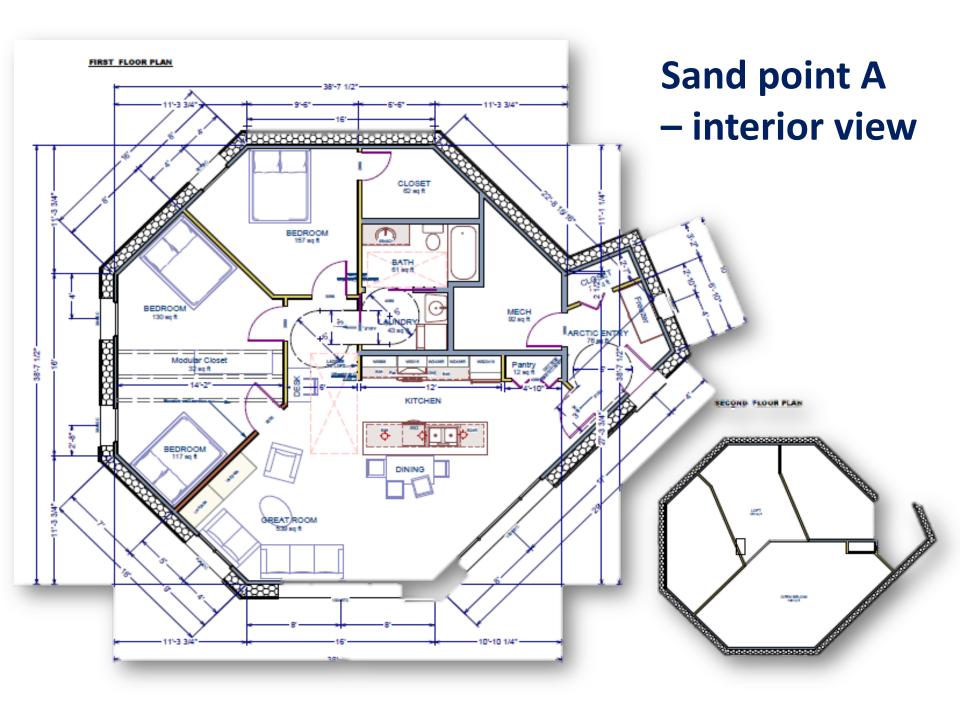


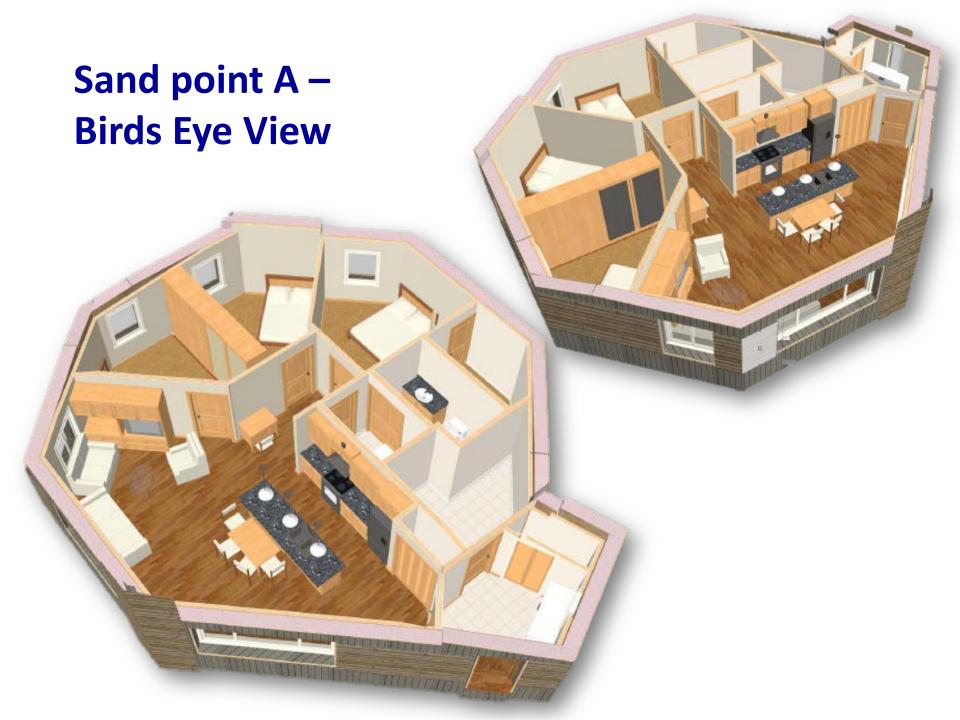


### **OCTAGON**

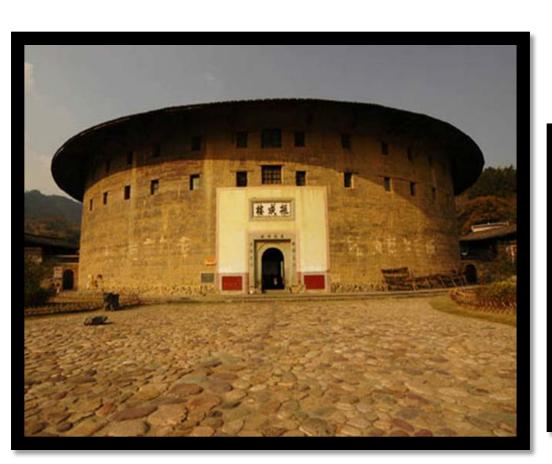
### PROTOTYPE

- Designed for Net-Zero Energy
- Ventera VT10-240 10Kw Turbine
- 1000 Gal Thermal Storage Tank
- Double-wall 2x4 Construction: Blown Fiberglass Insulation





### Looking to the Future: The Ultimate in



The Ultimate in Sustainable Housing Stabilized-Insulated Rammed Earth





A.8.1



### Earth Dwell LTD. + RMH Design

Sloping gently towards the south and the adjacent hillside the Aleutian Earth House is a simple shed form with a sod roof that blends the structure with the surrounding landscape, offers habitat for migratory birds, and provides additional thermal insulation. The thick earthen walls, erected from on-island subsoil, meld the structure into the landscape. The shifting lines of color reflect the variation in the subterranean strata and the presence of iron oxides found within the earth. The entire structure appears as though it emerged from the earth to facilitate the living experience of the inhabitants. The design is guided by the necessity to shelter, provide and inspire. The green roof provides multiple environmental benefits which extend beyond the structure and site: it will remove particulates from the atmosphere and act as a bio filter for the rainwater, before storage for uses on

Modern stabilized-insulated rammed earth walls are very durable, thermally efficient, non-toxic, and eliminate the necessity for any other wall materials. Once the walls are stripped of the forms they are complete. There is no need for exterior siding, interior sheetrock, or paint. Electrical conduit and air ducts placed in the walls during construction allow for clean simple walls to surround the inhabitants. The wall finish is a reflection of the local soils and the ramming process. Using an abundant local material reduces the shipping cost for the project, offsetting the greater labor costs associated with rammed earth construction.









### **Rammed Earth**

### Prototype

### PRO'S

- Open Potential use of local materials
- Two wall elements instead of 8-9 for most if not all structural elements
- © Construct the walls with a single process & walls are complete (possible exterior sealant)

### **Rammed Earth**

### Prototype

### CON'S

- © Labor intensive;
- Materials may not be available
- Specialized skills

### **Rammed Earth**

# HUD "Sustainable Construction in Indian Country" Small Grant Program

AHA received **\$100K** for "Stabilized Rammed Earth Demonstration & Technology Dissemination Project."



### **SCIC Grant**

### Purpose

Will conduct structural & energy

efficiency performance research
in partnership with West Virginia
University – Constructed Facilities
Center



## AHA conducting PHPP12\*

"optimization"
modeling & analysis
on existing and
prototype models



("Passive House Planning Package" v.12)

### Additional

### Strategies



### Strategies

Moving towards implementing

"PH Standards" on all projects





### Focus on

- 1. Quality (energy efficiencies /life cycle costs) over Quantity
- 2. End User Cost over TDC

### Strategies

### RHA ACTIVITY



- Kodiak Solar Thermal
- CIHA Solar Thermal (Eagle River Project
- THRHA Ketchikan Heat Pumps / Wood Pellets
- AVCP Interior Value Engineering
- NWIHA Cold Climate/ HUD (ICDBG) Project





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